-Furniture of all descriptions is so cheap now-a-days that it costs a mere trifle to set up housekeeping-and the comforts of a home mean a good deal.

-A house may be tastefully furnished at no more cost. We have some very handsome suites of furniture at a very low figure that look just like very expensive

-We have a very fine stock of carpets and rugs-some handsome tapestry carpets we are selling wonderfully cheap.

> If you do not wish to buy just now you can look around and price our things.

WASH. B. WILLIAMS, 7th and D Sts.

OVER HIS WIFE'S BODY.

Mr. McArthur Brings Sait to Remov It From Glenwood.

Walter S. McArthur yesterday afternoon brought suit against his father-in-law, Ed nd F. Lawson, and the superinte of Glenwood Cemetery, asking that they b restrained from interfering with the pet tioner in the removal of the bedies of his dead wife and child from Glenwood Ceme

Arthur stated, on the express wish of Mr. Lawson, who promised to transfer to his son-in-law the ownership of the lot. This he has never done, McArthur claims, and he now asks to be permitted to remove the ains to Oak Hill, where he originally de sired to bury them.

ALEXANDRIA HAPPENINGS.

The Union Automatic Machine Company, 8 Washington corporation, had its articles of incorporation signed by Judge Norton, of the Alexandria corporation court, at the White Sulphur Springs, and yesterday they were brought to Alexandria and recorded in the clerk's office. The company proposes to rent, sell, lease and manufac ture automatic and other machinery of all kinds. The capital stock is placed at \$60,000. The main office of the company s to be in Alexandria, but it can have branch offices in Washington and New York. Mr. John S. Beach is named as the local representative of the company. The officers for the first year are: B. Warner, of Washington, president; Benjamin Butterworth, of Washington, vice president; Edward W. De Knight, secretary, and L. A. Warzell, treasur H. Warner, jr., V. P. De Knight and C. B. Rheem, all of Washington, are the

A cablegram was received in this city yesterday evening from Dr. Lawrence Stabler, who left for Europe about ten days ago with Major E. H. Janney and his daughter, Miss Bessie, states that they have arrived safely at Southampton and are in good health.

The board of health elected at the last meeting of the city council has never qualified, and, as Dr. Julian Miller bas refused to serve as health officer, the sanitary condition of the city is causing much

body of an unknown white man was found floating yesterday afternoon in the river opposite the fish wharf at Alexandria, by William McGuen and Lewis Williams. The man, who was about 50 years of age, had on a shirt, black trousers and a new pair of low quarter shoes. In his pocket was found a 50 cent piece. No marks of violence was found on the body, and after hearing the testimony of McCuer and Williams, the coroner's jury gave a verdict of drowning. The remains, which were badly decomposed, were interred at Penny Hill burying ground.

At Jonkoping, Sweden, there is a monster machine which makes 1,000,000 boxes of matches per day.

These ...

General features

Will Appear in the Sunday Times of August Eighteenth.

-One Year Old and Heir to Britain's Throne. -Burlesques on Modern Posters.

(Illustrated.)

-A Summer Day with Sarah Orne Jewett. (Illustrated.) -From Dance House to Cloister.

The Story of a New Orleans Sisterhood. (Illustrated.)

-"Jr.'s" of Rich Fathers.

MORNING TIMES.

EVENING TIMES.

SUNDAY TIMES.

(Eight Pages.)

(Eight Pages.)

(Twenty Pages.)

NAME.....

Are You Already a Subscriber

to the Morning Times?

FOR AN AUXILIARY MAYY

Effect of the Subsidy Act On the American Marine.

TRIAL OF THE ST. LOUIS

Big Liner Will Be the First Ship to Come Into the Fold-What the Law Is Hoped to Bring About Great School for Seamen and

The forthcoming speed trial of the Amer ican Line steamship, St. Louis, is looked upon by naval officers as an event fraugh with great significance. No particular interest attaches itself to the speed which the big liner may develop, for it is conceded that in all regula up to the specifications of the subsidy act, but in her acceptance under the provisions of that law, is marked the beginning of an auxiliary navy, a fleet which in time will co-operate with the navy which the United States is resulted.

States is rapidly building, It is supposed by many persons that con tracts for carrying the ocean mails under the act of March 3, 1891, known as the subsidy act, are exclusively in the interest of the steamship companies to whom contracts may be awarded, with no other benefit to ent than that to be derived from the carrying of its mails in the bes ships of their respective clarses.

PROVISIONS OF THE ACT. This, however, is an error. The act which the United States and foreign ports and to promote commerce" was enacted March 3, 1891. It authorizes the Postmaster-General to contract with citizens of the United States for carrying the mails on America steamships to such foreign countries as, in his judgment, will best subserve and promote the postal and commercial inter-ests of the United States, the service to be

equitably distributed among the Atlantic, Mexican, Guif, and Pacific ports. In addition to being of American regis-ter, eligible vessels must be owned and officered by American citizens, and pr is made that certain proportions of their crews shall be American citizens. The contracts run for peeriods of five and ten years, respectively. During the first two years of the contract, on each departure, the vesseis are required to have crews of whom at least one-fourth shall be American citizens; during the next three years this proportion of American citizens must be one-third, and during the remain ing time of the contract at least one-half

must be Americans. The vessels must be of the most advance modern type. Those of the first three classes must be constructed of iron or steel and the minimum speed of each class is prescribed. That of the first class must be capable of maintaining a speed of twenty knots an hour at sea in ordinary weather and have a gross registered tonnage of no less than 8,000 tons. Vessels of the second class must be able to maintain sixteen knots an hour and be at least 5,000 tons. Vessels of the third class must be able to maintain a speed of fourteen knots an at least 2,500 tons. Those of the fourth class may be constructed of iron, steel or wood, have a gross registered tomage of not less than 1,500 tons and capacity for maintaining a speed of twelve knots at sea

SUBJECT TO THE NAVY. These requirements are designed to in sure the carrying of the mails in the bes vessels of their class owned and officere by American citizens and the crews of which must be composed of a good pro portion of Americans. But there are other requirements which do not go with the carrying of the mails, but which are even nore important to the Government in the immediate advantages provided and the ments will certainly promote in the near

The act rpovide sthat all vessels of the with particular reference to prompt and nical conversion into auxiliary naval cruisers, and according to plans and specifications to be agreed upon between the they shall be of sufficient strength and stability to carry and sustain the working and operation of at least four effective rified cannon of a calibre of not less than six inches, and shall be of the highest rating known to maritime commerce." It is also required that before any vessel of the first three classes shall be accepted for the mail service she shall be thoroughly inspected by a competent officer of the Navy detailed by the Secretary, which officer shall report ! writing the result of his inspection.

TO TRAIN BEAMEN. No vessel not approved by the Secretary of the Navy as suitable for the service required can be employed by the Postmar ter General. There is still another conditer General. There is still another countrion which is imposed for the benefit of the Government and for the general benefit of American commerce. All vessels accepted as mail steamers are required to take as cadets or apprentices, one American born boy under 21 years of age for each 1,000 tons of register, and one for each majority fraction thereof, "who' shall be educated in the duties of seamanship, rank as petty officers and receive such pay for their services as may be reasonable."

Beyond all this, the Governmentstipula

that any of these steamers may be taken and used by the United States as transports or cruisers, upon payment to the owners of the fair actual value of the vessels at the time

of taking.
Thus it will be seen the contract with these American steamships for carrying the ocean mails practically transfers them to the United States Navy without releasing their present owners from the expense of their present owners from the expense of their maintenance, and annually adds to its numerical strength a large force of trained American seamen whose loyalty will not be suspected and whose gallantry may be relied upon to maintain the preetige of the Navy and honor of the Government.

Send in Your Subscriptions at the Combination Rate—3,000 Columns for 50 Cents.

ADDRESS.....

BURGLARIZED A BOW.

teenth Street Stores

ween F and G streets northwest, were broken into Thursday night and various ums of money were secured by the thieves. The job was done with neathers and despatch, and it is thought by the police to be the work of professionals.

John J. Costinett's tailoring place, at No. 624 Fourteenth street, was the first place entered. A pane of glass was cut in the upper sash of a rear window. A desk was demolished, the sufe door forced open

and a sum of money secured.

The paper hanging establishment of Willopen and a small amount of money was se-cured. The Japanese store, at No. 618, was entered, but only a box of cigars and a small

amount of money was secured.

Attempts were made to enter the Tokalon
Wine Company's, No. 614; Copenhaer's
engraving establishment, at No. 628; Brott
& Rolph's cigar store, No. 622, and H.

LARGEST EVER SEEN.

Shipment of Gold Dust Valued at About \$54,000.

The largest lot of gold dust ever brought to Helena in one shipment was that received by the American National Bank from Alaska. The dust was contained in thir-teen sacks. As weighed in the sacks it tipped the beam at 3,215 ounces. At the assay office here, where all the dust was poured into one large scale, it weighed 3,170.31 ounces. It was all coarse gold, containing many nuggets of from a few pennyweights to nearly half an ounce. Cast to one bar it would have made more solid gold than has been seen in Helena since the celebrated bar cast for the

None of the furnaces now in use at the esay office are capable of holding a cruci big enough to melt the entire shipment in. Besides, the mint at Philadelphia, to which the gold bars are shipped from the assay So the gold was poured into three bars, two of 10,065.76 ounces each and the fine gold, all of it, running as high as \$17 estimated to be about \$54,000. The bars will probably be put on exhibition in one of the windows of the American Nationa Bank before being sent East. Many people went to the assay office yesterday to see

This gold was the first shipment of the spring from the mines of Miller Creek, Fort Cudahy, Stewart River, Kelly River, and other country in the vicinity of the Yukon. It was gathered and shipped by the North American Transportation and Trad-Company, of which John J. Healy, one of the best known ploneers of Mon tana, is the manager. This company owns and runs the steamer P. B. Weare on the Yukon River, Among others besides Capt. Healy interested in the company is P. B. Weare, of Chicago, who is also interested with the Power Brothers in Montana, M. J. Cudahy and C. A. Weare, who are well known in this State

The Alaska shipment is the first of the kind ever made to Helena. Besides ex-emplifying the wonderful mining resources of Alaska, it brings new business to this

ONE DOLLAR A RACE.

Electrical Workers Will Be Fined for Using the Eckington Road.

According to a communication from J. Kelly, of St. Louis, grand secretary of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, read at last evening's meeting of the Electrical Workers' Union, No. 26, Washington has practically been decided upon as the next meeting place of the na-tional convention. The meeting will be seld from November 11 to 17.

The union postponed its election of dele-The meeting indorsed the action of the Federation of Labor in placing the Ecking ton and Soldiers' Home Railroad Company on the unfair list, and voted to importine of \$1 for each ofense.

Laundry Girls Organize. An organization of the Washington Pio-neer Laundry Assembly was effected last night at Costello's Hall. The following ter workman; Miss Lizzie Hoesch, worthy foreman; Miss Gracie Gooding, almoner; Miss Mary E. Clark, recording secretary; Charles W. Cropp, financial secretary, and Miss Annie Foley, treasurer.

May Work at Fort Myer. The members of the Operative Ston ' Union, No. 2, received and favorably acted upon the report of conference mittee from the sto and bricklayers at last night's meeting Members of Bricklayers' Union No. 1 are now permitted to work at Fort Myer. The masons and bricklayers will parade in the same uniform on Labor Day.

More Beer for the District. The contract for the new brewery to be erected at Roslyn, Va., by the Con Brewing Company has been awarded to Charles Kaestner & Co., of Chicago. Th work of construction will be comp in nine months and the buildings will be entirely fireproof. The plant will have productive capacity of 100,000 barrel year.

German-American Outing. A good time is in store for the member of the Potomac German-American Club to morrow evening, when they will be enter tained at Buena Vista. An elaborate programme has been prepared, which will con sist of music by the East Washington Man dolin, Guitar and Banjo Club, recitations

Fifteen Garbage Complaints. There were fifteen complaints against the garbage contractor handed out thus that the proportion is very large, consi in the collection.

Delivered to any part of the city.

The row of one-story stores and offices Signal Service Men Give Lieut. Birkhimer a Bad Reputation.

> Many Instances Brought Up in the Effort to Secure Clemency for Convicted Private Gill.

ing a reduction of the sentence of the court martial which tried Private Gill, a soldier at the Washington Barracks, who was charged with assouthing Lieut Birkhiner, carries with it the mines of some of the most prominent business men of this city. The charges against Lieut. Birkhimer

varied, and indicate that his conduct to the enlisted men of the Signal Service with whom he was brought into contr not only ungentlemanly, but verged on bru-tality. Several instances are cited where the lieutenant, acting as inspector of telegraph lines in Virginia and North Carolina showed his contempt for enlisted men by efusing to eat with them at the same showed plainly his disgust and afterwards notified the enlisted men that they would have to procure meals from some place other than the one he was patronizing.
Other instances of the martinet ten

oles of the lieutenant are given and in every case the statements make him a mar whose feelings towards private soldiers of the army are those of the greates

The characters of some of the petitioner are such that the President cannot do other wise than to cause the Secretary of War to make a thorough investigation into the matter, and no doubt upon the return of Secretary Lamont the actions of Lieut Birklinier will be looked into.

hat the character of the testimony before the court did not warrant so long a tern

f Imprisonment. Lieut, Birkhimer declines to express meelf in regard to the anticipated in vestigation, but the men at the Arsenal are loud against the conviction, as they claim he was found guilty on unsupported evidence. The fact of Lieut, Cre Birkhimer's battery, being detailed as Gill's counsel and advised him to plead guilty, gives the trial the appearance of conviction before any testimony was the beginning there was a determination to convict the prisoner, and that the witnesses for Gill carried no weight whatever with

NEWSPAPER LOTTERIES.

Editor Kohlsaat and Mr. Hesing Are Still Discussing Them.

Postmaster Washington Hesing, of Chieago, and editor of the Staats Zeitung of that city, and Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat, proprie or of the Times-Herald and Evening Post, of Chicago, are still waging war as to what constitutes a lottery in the newspapers. Recently Postmaster Hesing refused to allow editions of the Times-Herald con

taining a puzzle of heads of prominent peo ple to go through the mails. The control versy was settled when both men came to Washington and consulted the Postmaster ieneral. A truce was patched up by Mr. Kohlsaat making certain modifications in his offer of prizes, but Mr. Hesing has renewed the fight, this time having as a basis certain advertisement in the Chicago Evening Post.

A real estate dealer named Lesser Frank-in advertised in the Post a sale of 100 lots. and would give free one lot to every tensoid, by means of drawings. Mr. Hesing called the attention of the Postoffice Department to the advertisement and asked if it was a lottery. The law division telegraphed

Mr. Hesing then botified Mr. Kehlsnat that the "ad." was a lottery, and afterward there appeared in the Staats Zeitung a long editorial in regard to the matter in the Post, and the telegram from the department was quoted. Mr. Kobiseat sent a copy rial to the department, and stated that that was one way the Stants Zeitung got its news. He said the "ad," was simply one of Hesing informed him of its character in stead of troubling the Postoffice Depart-

matter. Department officials commented unfarorably upon the Staats Zeitung using the elegram as a matter of news, stating that it was taking an unfair advantage over

BURNED BY SULPHURIC ACID.

bocking Death of Some Boys Result ing From a Collision.

Aurora, Ill., Aug. 17 -A Chicago and orthwestern passenger railroad train ran through an open switch one mile north of the city last evening, crashed into a freight car loaded with carboys of acid. Seven boys playing on the car were either killed or frightfully injured. The powerful acid was scattered in every diection, doing more fatal work even than sh-up and the escaping steam. Tom Rosh, a fifteen-year-old boy, was killed outright. Charles Chilvers had his skull fractured and was so badly burned

by the acid that he died. Fred Robinson, Arthur Robinson, and J. Munch were also ourned by acid. Mrs. Nancy Smith, Chicago, eighty-four years of age, was thrown against a seat in the car and her nose broken. The passengers were badly shaken up and bruised. nctor Charleson, of Aurora, was in-

ured in the back, and Brakeman William Farrell had a gash cut in his head. The engineer and fireman stuck to their posts and escaped. The engine cylinderhead blew out and escaping steam added to the deadly work of the acid. A switching rew had been operating on the track an before the train pulled in and had eft a switch unlocked.

THEY FOUGHT WITH KNIVES.

Descendants of Famous Chiefs Duel ling About an Indian Maiden. Black River Falls, Wis., Aug. 17.-Jim allow, the slayer of George Blackhawk, on of the aged Black Hawk, and last male er of the long and illustrious Indian chiefs, was discharged by Judge Barclay last evening on the grounds of self defense. The origin of the trouble between the

Black Hawk and Sallow families was a beautiful Indian maiden named Eagle

Woman. The feud will likely wipe the two

Black Hawk and Swallow settled their difference on the evening of May 15 on the outskirts of this city in true Indian fashion with hunting knives. Black Hawk died a few days after the encounter, while

Swallow escaped unharmed.
Old Chief Black-Hawk declares that the slayer of his son the legitimate successorshall forfeit his life according to the Indian

Jinks, at a party I don't see what's the ger-I have just come in She's

SHOULDER STRAPPED BRUTE His Recommendation.

An expanse of snow covered the earth; the wind whistied through the leafless trees, and even in the middle of the day the country-side was deserted. One pedestrian owed the main road which led from Valognes. He was pleasant, still young, robust, and with an open face pleasing at the first glance. His Sunday attire gave sufficient proof that he was not going to work, but to make a visit in the ne

Antoine Mery, in fact, was proceeding to the chateau of M. de Rabon, who had a vacant farm which he desired to lease. But the applicants were many, and the young farmer had not much hope of success except through the recommendations of Master Rovere, a notary of Valognes, who had given him a letter to the proprietor Aside from this recommend

perited that his application should be taken nto consideration, for if the capital at his disposal was small, it was supplemented by

cal, intelligence and probity.

Already he perceived in the distance the roofs of the chateau, when some plaintive backing struck his ear. It came from an abandoned quarry off from the right of the road. Antoine approached it, and dis-tinguished at the bottom a little black dog. searly buried in the snow. On perceiving im the little animal raised himself upon his hind legs and redoubled his appeals for

Mery was possessed of that instinctive synapathy which leads us to succor those in distress. He thought also that he recognized the dog as belonging to a poor woman, his neighbor. His loss would appear to be

In order to assure himself he called, "Bris quet!" The animal wagged his tail and re-doubled his barking. Antoine, having no more doubts, looked about him and discerned a sort of winding path by which, per chance, one might descend into the ravine. though not without some danger, for this ravine was steep, and the frost made it slippery. Two or three times his footing failed him and he rolled in the snow, but he arrived at last near to Brisquet, who doubt-less had fallen isto the hollow, for two of his paws were bleeding, and the cold had brought him to the point almost of depriving

Taking him under one arm Antoine mounted and continued on his way toward the residence of M. de Rabon.

This gentleman, who had served for a long ime in the marines, where he held the rank of vice admiral, had lived in the country but a few months Nevertheless, his brusque humor, irritable, changeable, was already known. His native kindness was enveloped in a garb of rudeness. His contradictoriness easily aroused, he became inaccessible, and the qualities of his heart were, as we may

was careful to leave Brisquet in the ante chamber and to announce himself as com-ing on the part of Master Rovere. The servant was absent a while; finally he re-turned, opened the admiral's door and motioned the farmer to enter. But Antoine sed upon the threshold on hearing M. de Rabon raging like a madman. "May five hundred devils burn him!" the

old mariner was saying. "Can I not have my breakfast in quiet?" Turning toward Antoine, he added in a

arsh tone "Well, what is it you want?" "Pray, excuse me, admiral," said An-toine, bowing low and preparing to retire.

I will return later." "No, speak since you are here," returned Monsieur Rabon. "You come on the part of

the notary of Valognes?" "And you bring a letter to me?"

The old sailor took it with a certain alac "I am curious to know if he has concluded that affair of the wood lot," he growled. "I shall never have peace till the bill of sale is

actually signed." He had opened the letter and commenced to read it; then ran his eye hastily over it

Mossieur de Rabon threw the letter upor the table and struck it with his fist.
"And I relied upon him!" he cried ight to have acted by myself in the matter. I will act-yes, I will go to-day to the bar on's house. Order my cabriolet to be har nessed, Firmin."

The servant departed, and the admira nade a hundred paces in the salon, continutog his recrimination against the notary Antoine Mery's embarrassment became exreme. He was turning his hat about with out knowing whether he ought to retire or speak, when the glances of Monsieur de Ra on were arrested by him.

"Well, and you also," he cried: "have The peasant looked at his feet and say with affright that the snow he had ac quired in descending the ravine to succor of the salon and formed a long trait upon the magnificent carpet which covered th floor. He sought to escape to the door, but

the mischief was done. What business brings you here?" "Pardon me, sir," said Antoine, dis-oncerted; "I have come—I had wished—I desire to speak to you about the farm

"The Little Orchard, which is now

"Who told you so?" "Why, everybody, Admiral."
"Everybody is a fooil"

"Nevertheless, Monsieur Rovere had ssured me-"So Monsieur Rovere occupies himself in

seeking tenants for the Little Orchard?"

nterrupted the other. "Probably because

gave him no charge to do so. And he it as whosent you here?" "Well, you may say to him that I am in no need of having a tenant found for the farm. I intend to choose for myself." -

"Then, Admiral-" "And I do not accept the first comer with-

out being assured of his capacity and good "But that is what Monsieur Rovere wrot "Ab, yes," returned the Admiral, "

letter of recommendation such as he might

rive to any comer as a passport." "That of M. Rovere merits more atten ion," objected Antoine. "Because it recommends you?" replied the old sailor, ironically. The young man reddened. "The admiral has not read the letter," he

should find in it," replied M. de Rabon.
'One can see that unquestionably you are oung."

"That is true."
"And-well, I prefer an older farmer. who has experience. He adds that you are honest, industrious." "Undoubtedly."

"I prefer an idle rogue, but rich, who can give me positive assurance. The rent is always more surely levied on furniture than pon conscience.

"And you have found the rich farmer who desires it?" asked Antoine, much disturbed.
"Yes," replied the admiral. "Big Paturot has made me a proposition. I shall ac cept it."

Mary made no reply; however cruel the

disappointment, he was not the man to in-sist after such a declaration. He expressed briefly his regret, reopened the door of the salon, which the admiral prevented his closing, and crossed the antechamber. He was on the point of departing, when a plantity whinter made their heart. He

tures of remarkable interest. The enlargement of The

Times will contain many fea-

As usual on Sunday the

Sunday Times to twenty pages has been made permanent, and this makes it the best and cheapest newspaper published in Washington.

Twenty pages of the choicest reading in the world -the latest telegraphic news -the cleverest features-the most profuse illustrations, for 3 cents, is what The Times offers you every Sunday of the year.

The Morning, Evening, and Sunday Times combined, delivered at your house, cost but 50 cents a month.

urned his head and perceived Brisquet, whom in his pre-occupation he had forgot-ien, dragging himself with difficulty toward

arms. The admiral, who had paused at the door of the salon, asked what he was doing with the wounded dog. The young man narrated how he had found him on his way

"Was it that which covered you with frost and snow?" asked Monsieur de Rabon, in a softened tone. "And why the deut hould you risk your neck for a dog?" "He was in distress, admiral," answered

"Much. And I know his mistress. "Ob, I understand. You expect to be compensed."

"Excuse me, admiral; this is a poor wo-man; but I shall not the less be recompensed for my trouble. "In what way?"

"I shall relieve her anxiety."

You do it for that," he said kindly. What is your name?"
"Antoine Mery." "In fact, the name I saw in Master Ro

The admiral looked the peasant in the

vere's letter. And so you desired the Little rchard farm?" "It is my highest ambition, admiral, esponded Autoine, with a sigh. "There I hould have been able to bring up my three

"You have three children? That is onortunate. "Unfortunate?" repeated the peasant, tonished. "They are all in good health." "Yes; but it is necessary to feed them." "Certainly, that is an inducement to

want for nothing. But as you said a little e strong | grand if I should catch a lord over there?" "It seems to me that that is at least the

principal thing," replied M. de Rabon, with "When one is unable to give other guarants

of being known?" The old man looked at him face to face. "Yes, but I know you," he said.

"Do you know of any better?"

"By the recommendating suggested the farnier. dation of M. Rovere." "No," cried the admiral, "but by what you

ought here in your arms. "What, the dog?" "The dog that you picked up because he was in distress, that you would return to a poor woman to make her content. There was nothing in the letter of the notary which said anything of this, you see! I mock at the letter of Master Rovere, and may five hundred devils burn him! As for the other, that is good, and in proof I take you to be

tenant of Little Orchard farm." his cars. It was needful for M. de Rabor to repeat his assurance to convince him. The lease was signed upon the spot, and the farmer was filled with joy the most intense after having a moment before be-

lieved his hope lost.

The Admiral did not rest here. When he knew Antoine better he made advances to him, increased his domain, and assisted him in acquiring a competence, honorable be to repeat the story of the dog Brisquet, and never failed to add after the narrat that a trait of humanity ought to be in the eyes all men the best re-C. A. Shaw, in New York Evening Telegram.

An Affectionate Farewell. Miss Newritch (bidding her bosom friend

Mass Oldstock-Yes, then you would be a

lady.-New York World.

TWAS A BICYCLE PARADE.



"Thar certainly was a parade advertised in th' Daily Growdown. But I don't see it. Wonder where





3-Miss Hummer-Excuse me, sirt





4-Smith and Brown-Beg pardon, siri



6-Wasl, I'll be darn won't git ter see thet parade



5-Mr. Overleigh-I hope I've caused